AMERICAN THEATRE 8-Sister Mary. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Bowery-10 a. m. 10 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-The Skating Rink, BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Tabasco. CASINO—8:15—The Passing Show. COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—The Two Orphans. DALY'S THEATRE 8:15—Shore Acres. EDEN MUSEE-2:30—8—World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:10-Gudgeons, GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Robin Hood.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Peg Wof-KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. TOSTER & HEATRE-8:30-The Amazons.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8:15-Sousa's Band. PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Sam'l of Posen. TONY PASTOR'S-2-8-Vaudeville. 4TH STREET THEATRE-8-Mayournsen 838 4TH-AVE.-9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.-The Tiffany Chapel.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894. TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

and the Chicago's officers were entertained at a has in the end contributed to fasten Tammany great public dinner in London. ==== MM. Du- rule more strongly than ever upon the city. puy and Peytral declined invitations from Presi- How many instances can any citizen recall of dent Carnot to try to form a new Cabinet. The cataract on Mr. Gladstone's eye was suc cessfully removed; the patient's condition is satisfactory. - The Queen's seventy-fifth birthday was celebrated in England.

Congress,-Both branches in session. - Senate: Good progress was made on the metal schedule of the Tariff bill; Mr. Hale replied to Mr. Gorman. - House: The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, with the item for salaries of the Civil Service Commission restored.

Domestic.-The advocates and opponents of woman suffrage presented their petitions to the Constitutional Convention. Flower vetoed the Lawson Flag bill. - The trial of Professor H. P. Smith, of Lane Seminary, for heresy was begun before the Presbyterian many kickers flocked back to the Hall, and the General Assembly, ==== Five strikers were killed in an attack on a coke plant in Pennsylvania. A party of New-York coal dealers was imprisoned in a shaft 1,000 feet deep at Wilkes barre, Penn., by the explosion of a boiler.

City and Suburban .- The examination of Commissioner McClave was ended before the Police Investigating Committee. —— The marriage of James W. Fellows and Mrs. Clifford Coddington was made known at proceedings to declare her unfit to manage her property. ==== A petition for the probate of Jesse Seligman's will was filed and showed a large number of public bequests. Winners at Gravesend: Trevelyan, Sir Galahad, Dobbins, Ridicule, Herald, Addie. Stocks were less active, with a pronounced re actionary tendency. New-York Central was especially weak, and, perhaps, it was the only conspicuous feature of the market. Money was easy

on call and time and foreign exchange fairly firm. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Showers; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees: lowest, 55; average, 57%.

The writer of Roswell P. Flower's veto mes sages dropped the subjects of partisanship and home rule for the time being yesterday, and put in his prettiest work in an essay on patriotism. This is doubtless the best thing he has done; it fairly glitters in comparison with the messages on the Police bill and the bill providing for the expenses of the Lexow Committee. How refreshing to be told that "America is big and broad and free," and that certain proposed and patriotism, who are so intensely hostile to legislation is "small and narrow and clannish"! There is plenty more just as good. The bill cannot bring themselves to vote for a Repubthe veto message is a gem.

Secretary Carlisle has another scandal on his hands. It relates to the sale of the Government enough of them to hold the balance of power Building on the World's Fair grounds, which cost \$400,000 and is said to have been disposed of for \$3,275. The sale was made through a of principle to gain their support or win a tem-Treasury agent, who acted on orders from perary advantage. Straight Republicanism is Washington, which appear to have been given, the only dependence for good government and without authority, by the Supervising Archi- honest administration. And it is just now very tect, in the absence of Mr. Carlisle. There has much in fashion. been some talk of transferring the building to Atlanta and re-erecting it for exposition uses and it is understood that the purchasers have offered it for this purpose for \$25,000. They would thus turn over the neat profit of \$21,725 The House Committee on Appropriations has had its interest aroused in this transaction, and a thorough investigation is in order.

After an existence of a little more than three years, the Rapid Transit Commission of 1891 made a remarkable record as an aggressively wound up its business yesterday and decently good municipal reformer. He was at home expired. It has held 218 meetings. While no actual progress toward rapid transit was made by the Commission, it can truthfully be said ardent, progressive, practical Republicans, who that some of its members, at least, gave care- have sought freedom of action and independful study to the question and made an honest effort to supply the city's pressing need. The ization with its circle of district bosses and difficulties in their way were many and appar- wire-pullers. The atmosphere of that hall was ently insuperable; and of course it was a foolish thing to waste time over the crazy Bushe plan. However, some progress has been made since the Stewart bill became a law on January 31, 1801. We have found out some things we cannot do, and with the enactment of the new bill conducted in Detroit against monopolies, politithere are cheering signs that the beginning of cal rings and the forces of misgovernment. the end is not remote.

Precisely what was expected has happened in the House. Amid yells of delight in Committee done in Brooklyn under Mayor Low or Mayor of the Whole on Tuesday the Democrats, by a Schieren has been either as practical or as

vote of 109 to 71, decided to make no appropriation for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission. When the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up yesterday Tuesday's action was reversed by the significant vote of 158 to tained fighting power. The earnest Repub-

How did it happen that the 109 loudmouthed opponents of Civil Service Reform were reduced to 78 in two days? What became of the 31 delinquents? At that rate the entire opposition would have vanished if action on the bill had been postponed six days longer. The incident is instructive as showing that Civil Service principles are securely enmeshed in the fabric of our Government, and that the few noisy adherents of the spoils system have no desire to put themselves on record.

STRAIGHT REPUBLICANISM.

The position taken by the Republican county Committee at its meeting in Cooper Union on Wednesday night in favor of the nomination of a straight Republican ticket for municipal offices will be approved by all earnest Republicans irrespective of their relations to the local organizations; although, strictly speaking, it is in the specific line of reform marked out by the Anti-Machine organization, and a direct logical result of that movement. It is not strange that this action arouses the hostility of the insignificant Mugwump faction which has so long served as a tender to the Democratic party by playing the rôle of the Independent Voter who criticises with freedom or denounces with bltterness the vices and crimes of Democratic administration but never on any account can bring himself to vote for a Republican candidate for office. Year after year these people have gone on prating about their independence of party ties, their devotion to good government and their hostility to Tammany men, measures and methods, yet always insisting break the veto record; but no particular harm is that the only way for Republicans to demonstrate the sincerity of their opposition to Tammany is to "lay aside partisanship," as they call it, and support candidates nominated by some Democratic faction made up of politicians who happen to be temporarily dissatisfied with Tammany over some petty personal grievance growing out of the distribution of patronage. It has been the weakness of Republicans under the old regime that they were too often disposed to yield to the arguments of the plausible persons who pointed out the hopelessness of trying to elect Republicans in this strong Democratic city and insisted that the only thing to do was to concentrate all the opposition to Tammany on some anti-Tammany Democrat who would divide the party and with the help of Republicans have a good show for an elec-

It is high time for this foolishness to be stopped. In no case in which anti-Tammany Democrats have been elected by such a conression and the combination of all the opposing forces has any enduring advantage to good government and honest municipal administration resulted. The effect, on the contrary, has been in the end invariably to contribute to the permanency of Democratic control of all departments of the municipal government; and Democratic control, too, by the sole agency of the Tammany organization. In the light of experience it may be broadly stated that every triumph over Tammany by an auti-Tammany Foreign.-Rear-Admiral Erben, Captain Mahan Democratic faction during the last twenty years anti-Tammany candidates or leaders who have not within a ridiculously short time after withdrawing from that organization and setting up the lasting advantage of the State, an opposition with great flourish of trumpets gone back to it as repentant prodigals to par ticipate more actively than ever in its scheme of aggrandizement and its abuse of power? In all these "non-partisan" enterprises in behalf of municipal reform the Republicans have weakly abandoned their own organization and permitted themselves to be used by Democratic factions, not to put down Tammany and make an end of its pernicious methods, but to discipline that organization and compel it to make camited party began with renewed vigor and the make-weight Mugwumps who had done service as stool-pigeons.

We shall have no more of that. From this time forward let it be understood that the Republican party of the city and county of New-York is in the field on all occasions and all the year round, against all the factions of Democracy; not only the central power of Tammany, but all the shifting and wobbling squads and groups that flit in and out of it, one day kickcooing, fondling and embracing. The mission of the Republican party is plain, its purpose pronounced. Whoever is sincerely opposed to Tammany men and methods may find here an opportunity to enlist in real warfare against them; in warfare that means, not compromises, nor deals, nor temporary truces, nor anything but a constant and relentless war of extermination. We are Republicans because we believe in Republican principles and policy, and we are partisans-rank partisans, if you please-because we believe the Republican is the only party that, whatever may be its mistakes or fallures, has shown itself competent to administer wisely, honestly and well National, State and municipal governments. We are aware that there are voters not lacking in intelligence, and boastful of their independence the Republican doctrine of Protection that they vetoed is of no great consequence, perhaps, but lican candidate for a municipal office even when the alternative is the election of a corrupt Tammany politician. We do not believe there are many such; and even if there were we are certain that the Republican party can not afford to turn aside from the straight path

AN AGGRESSIVE REFORMER.

The appearance of Mayor Pingree at Cooper Union was a characteristic incident of the new Republican movement. He is one of the new men in American politics, who has been lacking perhaps in respect for rings, machines and selfconstituted leaders, but who has struck out for himself methods and agencies of his own and upon a platform in New-York, where he found himself surrounded with the new generation of ence of thought outside the regular local organcongenial to him, and he made an address worthy of the occasion and one with which his audience was greatly impressed.

Mayor Pingree gave a rapid account of the remarkable struggle which he has victoriously Eastern readers are not so familiar with his splendid services as a municipal reformer as they ought to be. Nothing that has been

dals of long standing in Michigan. He has displayed not only public spirit and high courage, but also exceptional force of character and sus licans of the new organization have been most fortunate in introducing to a New-York audience so good a type of the aggressive reformer who is needed in emancipating this town from political corruption and municipal misrule.

Mayor Pingree believes that every man should be a politician, inasmuch as "every citizen has a distinct and individual interest in our cooperative plan of government." The trouble, he well says, "is not so much to find good men to take office-men who cannot be used by designing persons and corporations-as it is to arouse people to an understanding that the remedy for the abuses in government lies in their own hands. The people who want good government are in the majority in every community. Let them but understand clearly the direction in which their interests lie and they will follow it unerringly every time." That is a leaf from his own experience. He has reason for being a firm believer in the people, for they have sustained him in his campaigns against monopolies and corruption. He does not believe in professional politicians, for they have always been against him, but he knows that the people can always be depended upon to support honest aggressiveness in municipal reform.

WERTS'S FUTILE VETOES.

That provision of the New-Jersey Constitution which enables a bare majority of the Legislature to pass a bill over the Governor's veto is doubtless open to serious objections, but it is proving extremely useful at the present time. Governor Werts is gratifying his ambition to done thereby except to his own reputation, and of that there was scarcely enough left to be worth saving. Still, it is desirable that the people of New-Jersey should have this decisive confirmation of the estimate which their Governor's conduct throughout the legislative deadlock had compelled them to form as to his character. In this respect his case resembles that of our own Executive. Governor Flower's vetoes, with the documents accompanying them, have unquestionably given the people of New-York a clearer knowledge than they had previously possessed of the depth to which a Democratic Governor can cheerfully sink in the service of Tammany Hall. So the swift succession of vetoes coming from Governor Werts is a striking illustration of his subservience to the tyrannical, profligate and turbulent conspirators who have long disgraced and defrauded the State of New-Jersey.

Governor Werts's vetoes are radically inconsistent with one another, as some of Governor Flower's have been, but they are one and all consistent with his purpose to serve his masters with absolute fidelity. The bills which he disapproves were framed to rescue the people from the oppressive and shameful conditions to which Democratic bosses had subjected them, and in the light of that fact the Governor recognizes his obligation. Not his obligation to the Commonwealth, but to the shattered and despondent ring whose only hope is now to save something out of the wreck. Valuable indeed in these cir cumstances, whatever its operation may be at other times, is the power conferred on the Legislature of nullifying Executive opposition a majority vote. The Republicans at Trenton are utilizing their peculiar opportunity firm ly and faithfully, to their own credit and to

THE BILL OF SALE.

The vote on tabling the Tariff bill, following Senator Gorman's declaration that the bill was for a vote, gives reason to believe that the post-final alterations of the positively last final revision are ended, and that the Democrats now have a bill which will statel still necessity for conservatism has been wisely long enough to be shot at. At the same time | recognized at Cambridge, there is made public the official estimate of concessions to disgruntled seceders. So soon the proposed decrease in the duties under each as the discipline appeared to be effective and schedule. This estimate is not absolutely cornany kickers flocked back to the Hall, and the by the post-final revisions since the estimate increased viciousness to fight the Republicans. | changes do not affect the general result to any And with them on all important elections went | important extent. The comparison serves to enlighten those who have reasoned that the new bill will give ample protection to home industry.

The general result of the many revisions it the Senate has been an advance of only 2.00 per cent in the average rate of duty since the bill left the Finance Committee. The average on all dutiable articles was then 34.15 per cent against 35.52 per cent in the bill as it passed the House and 49.58 per cent in the law now ing, protesting and denouncing, and the next in force. As it stands, the bill would make the average rate on dutiable articles 36.75 per cent only 1.23 per cent higher than the House bill. The House would have taken off almost a third of the present average rate, and the bill as it stands would take off more than a quarter. Men who look no further are prone to question whether the present rates cannot be reduced in that proportion without serious harm. The deception lies in the increase of about \$80,000,000 in the articles included as dutiable. There are now dutiable \$400,000,000 in value of the linports in the fiscal year 1893, while the pending offl would make about \$480,000,000 dutiable, and while it reduces the rate on the whole it necessarily reduces the rate much more on the articles now dutiable.

The best idea of the real effect of the bill, apart from its gifts to trusts and blackmatters, may be gained by comparison of the more important schedules. The sugar schedule may b omitted entirely, since it has nothing to do with the protective character of the tariff, and the tobacco and spirit schedules may be emitted for the same reason. Under the present law the duties in the wood schedule are insignificant, and those on paper, books and pulp are of minor consequence, though cut down a sixth by the pending bill. The amount of duties received under each other schedule last year, the rate of present duty on articles now dutiable in each, and the rates proposed in the House bill, the bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee, and the present bill, are thus compared

Chemicals \$6,132,660 32.04 25.05 25.12 24.

Chemicals \$6,132,660 32.04 25.05 25.12 24.

Earthen and glassware 12,101,602 51.40 34.37 37.13 55.3

Metals and mfrs 27,003,537 55.48 35.06 34.22 54.

Agricultural 12,122,494 33.32 21,58 22.38 23.4

Cotton mfrs 11,333,665 52.5 38.45 38.45 38.45

Plax and hemp mfrs 18,707,333 35.00 39.51 30.45 32.4

Wool mfrs 20,348,667 88.53 39.78 35.06 41.

Sundries 13,081,276 27,00 26.28 21.37 22.

In the largest schedule the duties on woollens are reduced mere than half by either of the Democratic bills, notwithstanding the cases of favoritism which are part of the purchase money. In the cotton schedule, notwithstanding other indecent favors to especial interests, the average of duties would be nearly 30 per cent ower than it is now. In the metal schedule the steel beam and other monopolies have their jobs, and yet the general reduction of rates is nearly a third. In earthenware and glass and also in chemicals it is about a fifth; the agricultural duties are reduced more than a quarter; the duties on linens and other products of flax and hemp nearly 30 per cent, and the duties on gloves, boots and shoes, buttons and other articles in the sundries schedule nearly a fifth. Little change is made by the different revisions in the silk schedule, duties being reduced about a seventh.

The observer who wishes to judge whether these reductions are consistent with the safety and prosperity of industries must still bear in mind that the exceptional favors granted to trusts and blackmailers greatly swell the aver-

the same schedule. The comparatively few artiupward are proposed are, as a rule, somewhat | members might as well have saved their car largely imported under existing laws, so that fare. calculations based upon supposed repetition of the same imports make the proposed revenue from these appear relatively large, while many other articles not largely imported under present duties count for little in the official estimate of rates, although the reduction of duties on them is so great that they would be heavily imported. It is not only a Bill of Sale, but the outrageous inequalities in treatment accorded to different branches of the same industry would make it, as competent Democratic critics declare, immeasurably worse from their point of view than the McKinley law, much as they dislike that measure.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

The appointment of Miss Agnes Irwin as dean of Radcliffe College, or the Harvard Annex, denotes the increasing tendency to place the higher education of women completely under the direction of women. The experiment has worked well wherever it has been tried. While Vassar and Smith colleges have continued under the charge of men as presidents, Wellesley prospered under the management of Miss Freeman, and Miss Thomas has been conspicuously successful at Bryn Mawr. Barnard College is to be brought under the management of a woman, and now President Eliot has sanctioned the election of Miss Irwin as the dean of Radcliffe. These appointments are the logical sequences to the establishment of institutions for the higher education of women. As soon as there are women's colleges with courses adjusted to the advanced requirements of academic and post-graduate study, the capacity of the sex for tilling the professors' chairs and the executive seats and for assuming full responsibility for directing the education of women is demonstrated.

In one respect the selection of the new dean of the Harvard Annex is a new departure, Miss Irwin has been a successful teacher in Philadelphia and is known to be a most ac complished woman; but she belongs to the old order of conservatism in education, is not a graduate of any college, and has not been connected with any of the advanced institutions for the training of women. If there has been ground for apprehension lest the new methods stables at Potsdam for his personal use. His fa-of education might become too radical, strained vorite color in a horse is said to be brown or sorrel. ground for apprehension lest the new methods and professional under the leadership of zealots niming to revolutionize conventional finishingschool processes, the example set at Harvard is a safeguard against pedantry and overwrought scholastic ideas. The influence of the new dean of Radeliffe College can hardly fall were classmates at Yale. Anthony Higgins, of to be markedly conservative, promoting a sym- Delaware, was graduated from Yale in '61. Welmetrical development of the Intellectual life of women rather than artificially stimulating proficiency in classical studies and increasing

the strain of academic work. The true educator, whether his or her work lies among young men or young women, aims to inspire among students a genuine love of good letters and an irrepressible arder for knowledge. It is the thoughtful, sympathetic, well-equipped student that is the best product of higher education. If the graduates of women's colleges are pedants with offensive man nerisms and morbid eravings for doing some thing in the world that will be conspletious and exceptional, because it is usually done by men, their education has not been wisely directed. If they are taught to love knowledge for its own sake and to look upon higher education as in agency for regulating and developing intellectual progress, they will combine scholarship with refinement and social graces. Higher education among women has advanced at so rapid a pace that a good many "fads" have been introduced which tend to impair its utility. The

The crusade against open cars on raw, cold, rainy days ought to be prosecuted vigorously.

When the president of the Park Commission of the Speedway \$180,000, he is either talking for effect or else consenting to extravagance. It is said that the contractor for the first section made his bid lov in the expectation that two eldewalks would be ordered afterward, and that extra work thus imposed upon him. President Clausen's statement seems to indicate that the

to come either from men who don't like it because there is "nothing in it for Tammany" or from men who are interested in the unlimited extension of the elevated railroad system.

Governor Werts in the act of vetoing a bill which the ringsters loathe and the people like is a melancholy but instructive spectacle.

If the courts can forbid the Constitutional Convention from unscating a member shown to have been fraudulently elected, can they not interfere with its operations to the extent of forbidding it to adopt amendments which a Supreme Court Judge might think unwise? And would not that defeat the entire plan of the onvention? The convention seems to be not only a co-ordinate body with the judiciary, but superior to it, since it can propose and adopt changes in the courts that would be equivalent to reorganizing the entire judiciary system of

professional baseball player is the highest conceivable product of a university, we cheerfully oncede that the New-York baseball club made no mistake when it went to Yale for a shortstop.

In the tradition and memory and obltuary and apidary memorial inscriptions of the speculative contemporary Senator the word sugar will probably be carefully avoided in deference to the feelings of survivors. At the domestic breakfast table it will be used as sparingly as possible; and if the bartender knows his business, he will permit the Senatorial suspect to irrigate he interior with a perfectly straight drink without any professional nods and becks and wanton wiles hinting at sweetening.

The whole world rejoices in the apparent success of the first operation on Mr. Gladstone's eyes and is eager to tell him so.

Greater New-York, a topographical statistician points out, will cover an area of 217 square miles; three times the size of London and twelve times that of Paris. Rome, Babylon and Memphis are not to be mentioned in the comparison, and the only real competitor, contemporaneous or historic, will be Chicago, which spreads its municipal outlines as far out on the prairie as it chooses and is not going to be left behind in any

The year is comparatively young, but it has already broken several tecords, and one well understood promise-to wit, that of a large supply of sunshine in the latter part of May.

In the old folklore of Germany the presiding genti of mines were gnomes and goblins, a gibbering, tantalizing elfin lot, luring people to their destruction, alike the owners above ground and the workers below. The International Miners' Association, which has just assembled and dis-

radical as his warfare upon abuses and scan- age of rates in each class, and thus hide the persed at Berlin, without doing anything, have actual reduction of duties on other articles in perhaps had their councils confused by their mischievous invisible familiars; at any rate, their cles on which duties ranging from 50 per cent | work seems to have come to naught, and its

It is unquestionably spring by the calendar, but if the fancy of any young man in this neighborhood has lightly turned to thoughts of love during the last week he is to be congratulated upon the possession of a singularly clastic tempera-

Governor Flower and Governor Werts have shown strikingly similar dispositions in their readiness to pounce upon anything of Republican does not give any idea as to the realty. The origin that in their minds savored of partisanship. But while Mr. Flower has expended much energy-on paper-in support and defence of home rule for cities, anything and everything looking in the direction of local home rule has the effect on Mr. Werts of a red rag waved before a bull's eyes. This merely serves to illustrate the difference between the operations of the Executive mind in Albany and in Trenton.

Reduced to simple terms Governor Flower's message approving the Rapid Transit bill would be something like this: "On the whole, I would rather risk a signature than a veto."

Senator Gorman is as much opposed to an income tax, he says, as Senators Hill and Smith, but, nevertheless, he is willing to sink his objections and vote for it-"simply and solely, however, as an emergency tax." But where is the 'emergency," and what has created it, if it exists? Mr. Gorman should make this point en-

PERSONAL.

Through the efforts of Professor J. Irving Manatt, of Brown University, who has lived for many years in Greece, the students of that institution have Iready contributed \$350 for the sufferers from the recent earthquakes in Greece, "May not this move-ment," asks Professor Manatt, "be pushed over the entire area of Greek study among us-schools, colentire area of Greek study among us schools, col-leges, universities? Let the unit of subscriptions be the druchma. Who of us does not throw away to cents every week or every day? while many may be glad to give 5, 10 or even 20 drachmae; and a drachma. trife as it may be to us, will pro-cide a Greek peasant's fumily a day's ration of read and olives. I appeal to all my colleagues in Freek throughout the land to see that something a done, and done promptly."

The Emperor of Germany is exceedingly partial to horseback riding. In the course of last win-ter ten handsome animals were trained in the royal

"Yalenslan" sends the following correction of a recent paragraph: I should be sorry to detract a whit from the honor of the class of '61 at Yale, bu a reference to the catalogue of Yale fails to verify the assertion that all the distinguished men in public life mentioned by you cott, of Colorado, was never graduated at all, although he was a member for a while of a class in the early sixtles—perhaps '31. The only John Patton in the catalogue graduated in '75. Dubois, if a Yale graduate, was not in '61. The only Jones, in '61 is Walter Franklin Jones, Perhaps this is the Assistant Postmaster-General. Sixty-one at Yale was a class which had a number of distinguished names on its roll—Simeon E. Baldwin, Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Franklin B. Dexter, Yale's secretary; Anthony Hiskins, Senator from Delaware: Brayton Ives, of New-York: Dr. James Woods McLane, Professor Pracy Peck, of Yale, the late Elward Rowland Sill, George Makepeace Towle, and others. Are not these enough without giving credit to her for these others. though he was a member for a while of a class in

son of the French President, to Mile. Chiris, daughter of the Senator of the Alpes-Maritimes Department, is announced in "Le Courrier des Etats-'nis." the French organ in America. It adds that esident Carnot has two other sons, Sadi, an President Carnot has two other sons, Sadi, an officer of infantry, and François, a pupil engineer in the Ecolo Centrale at Paris. The fiance, Ernest, is twenty-seven years old, and just returned from a long voyage to both coasts of South America, where he was sent as inspector for the French steamship company of the Messageries Maritimes, the had formerly travelled in the interest of the same company in the far East, China and Tonquin. The wedding ceremony, the place of which is not yet determined, will occur in the first days of June.

THE PRESIDENT HAD FINE SPORT.

HE AND HIS PARTY RETURN FROM THEIR FISH-ING AND HUNTING TRIP. Washington, May 24.-The President, accompanied

by Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham, and Captain evans, of the Lighthouse Board, arrived at Rich s age of twenty-one. in waiting with three carriages. As the steamer was made fast to the wharf the gangplank was ever, with his companions, all of whom showed un-mistakable signs of benefit in health from their he would be able to make heavy charges for the twelve days' trip, did not care to wait for this slow method of landing, and, one after the other, Secre-

method of landing, and, one after the other, Secretary Carlisle leading the way and the President making a good second, vanilted over the rail of the steamer and entered the carriages. Mr. Cleveland and his private secretary took the first carriage, Mr. Carlisle the next, and Captain Evans and Mr. Carlisle the next, and its companions went to their homes.

Captain Donnell, of the Violet, gave glowing accounts of the success of the President's trip. He said that President Cleveland was the best shot for a man of his size that he ever saw. On May 21, at Bodie's Island, Pamilico Sound, he saw the President kill eight birds, one after another, which is considered a good record. On that day Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham went fishing, while Captain Evans spent his time with the President. The number of snipe shot on the trip was 31s. Of these the President and Captain Evans on May 16 killed 11s. That day Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham spent their time in fishing, catching twelve bluefish. The President said to Captain Donnell that he had never had such sport before in his life. On May 18 the whole party went ashore at the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse and took luncheon. They then went to the beach, and, casting their lines into the surf, caught nine bluesh and three drumfish.

The President alept in the captain's room, on the upper deck. The others of the party siept below decks. A wagon from the White House was at the wharf to get the game, and it was distributed by the President among his friends.

Captain Donnell said that the members of the party were in splendid physical condition, and that Secretary Carlisle, while he was far from well when he went away from the city, was now in good shape. The President, he said, astonished him by his activity and strength, and it was his opinion that Mr. Cleveland was a "dead came sport."

The sport of the party did not interfere with the regu

TO BE DEAN OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

MISS AGNES IRWIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, WILL ASSUME THE DUTIES OF THE OF-FICE NEXT FALL.

Boston, May 24.—The announcement that Miss Agnes Irwin, of Philadelphia, who has a high reputation as a teacher, is to become dean of Radeliffe College was confirmed at Fay House, Old Cambrige, to-day, a letter having been received from Miss Irwin accepting the position. She will assume the duties of the office at the opening of the next academic year.

An official of the college stated that there would

An official of the college stated that there would be certain changes in the present arrangements, but exactly what they would be it was as yet impossible to say. Miss Irwin will have charge chiefly of the social side of the college life, and will look after most of the details and assume many of the responsibilities which have hitherto been part of the work of the members of the corporation. There will probably be no change in the committees of the corporation; but they will consult and co-operate with the dean in the management of the students. Miss Irwin had prepared to be abroad before the present afrangement was proposed, and she will, therefore, sail for the other side within a short time, returning in the autumn in time to be present at the beginning of the first fall term. tumn in time to b

TO ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES. Minneapolis, May 24.-A movement for the pro-

tection and encouragement of Northwestern indus-tries culminated in the formation of the Northwest-ern Home Trade Association. This was done at a convention of 200 delegates sent by business organ-izations from cities and towns in Minnesota and izations from cities and towns in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The argument which leads to the formation of the association is that, as conditions now exist, a great part of the goods consumed in the Northwest are manufactured in Eastern cities and the money paid for them rarely returns in any large proportions. The work of the association will be to induce consumers, prices and quality being equal, to purchase goods manufactured at home The articles of organization make Minneapolis the headquarters of the association, and vest the management in a Board of Directors. Branch associations are to be established in each city or town.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTE

TIONS REMEMBERED. THE AMOUNTS NOT NAMED IN THE PETITION

FOR THE PROBATE OF THE BANKER'S WILL Theodore Seligman, the son and one of the ex-Coronado Beach, Cal., on April 23 last, filed a petttion yesterday in the office of the Surrogate for the

the personal property is valued at \$1,000,000, but |

was executed on March 19, 1885, and a codicil was

was executed on September 25, 1891. Both papers were signed in the presence of Isaac N. Seligman and Emili Carlebach. The executors and trustees of the

will and codicil are Theodore Seligman, a son; Hen-

riette Sellgman, the widow; James S. brother, and Max Henry Seligman, a son. A large number of charitable institutions are mentioned in the petition as being legatees under the will and codicil, but the amount which is bequeathed to each is not stated. The following institutions are named: Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York, the Mount Sinal Hospital, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New-York, the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New-York, Ladies' Sewing Society of the Het Remevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of New-York, the Hebrew Free School of the City of New-York, the Hebrew Guardian Society of New-York, the Rom Orphan Asylum, the German Hospita, pensary of the City of New-York, the L lilary Society of the Mount Sinal He

MRS. JAMES R. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE

PECREE DIRECTING HOW HER PROPERTY SHALL BE DISPOSED OF

William Astor, on November 14, 1878, in anticina tion of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Helen Astor, to James Roosevelt Roosevelt, executed deed of trust to the United States Trust Company of New-York, as trustee, by the terms of which he transferred to that company securities of the value paid to his daughter for life. The deed provided that she should have the power by will to distribut the trust fund among her issue, or to her sister Charlotte Augusta Astor, now Mrs. Drayton, and her issue; her sister Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, now Mrs. Wilson, and her issue, and her brother hn Jacob Astor and his issue. William Astor, on March 5, 1888, Increased the trust fund by \$250,000

The income of this trust fund was paid to Mrs. Roosevelt up to the time of her death, which of curred on November 12, 1803, at Heathfield, Ascot, England, Mrs. Roosevelt left a will, appointing Samuel S. Howland and George L. Rives execute and trustees. Her husband and two children, Jam R. Boosevelt and Helen R. Roosevelt, survived be Samuel S. Howasse, and trustees. Her husband and two seasons and trustees. Her husband and two seasons are trustees. In her will she left the trust estate to her executors and trustees in trust for her children, that of the son to be held for him, and the income to be pald to him during his minority, after which he was to receive the principal, while the share of the daughter was to be held in trust for her during her life, the was to be held in trust for her during her life. The frustees were uncertain as to the exact way in which the trust faint should be distributed, and which the trust faint should be distributed, and therefore took proceedings in the Supreme Court therefore the supreme Court the supreme

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

Miss Mary Irvin, a daughter of the late Alexander Irvin, of New-York, was married to Augustine Coleman Smith, a son of Granville Bram Smith, at the home of her uncle, Richard Irvin, No. 12 West Thirty-sixth-st., yesterday. Only the members of the two families and a few intimate friends of the pair were invited to the ceremon and the breakfast which followed it. a gown of white satin, with white lace, and a long veil of old point applique, which was worn by her grandmother, was given away by her uncle, Richard Irvin. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Ethel Irvin, who was in white silk and lace. Edgar Maverick Smith, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Robert Kelly Prentice, Charles Helser, Backs Schmidt, George Watts and C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, performed the cere mony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, a cousin of the bride. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Byam Smith, Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Byam Smith, Mrs. and Mrs. James Abercomble Burden, James A. Burden, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Ness, Mrs. Francis H. Alden, Dr. and Mrs. J. McG. Woodbury, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Derby, Mrs. Francis H. Saltus, Mrs. Henry Abhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Jundas Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. James Rawle, Mrs. Wadleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Rawle, Henry Rawle and Mrs. P. Alden.

An engagement appounced is that of Miss Mabel

Francis M. Rawie, Henry Rawie and Mrs. R. P. Alden.

An engagement announced is that of Miss Mabel Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hall Watson, of No. 671 Fifth-ave. to Francis G. Landon, son of the late Charles G. Landon.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Lillian Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Lillian Estelle Westcott, only daughter of Mrs. Alexander F. Westcott, of Yonkers, and Carl Elekemeyer, son F. Westcott, of Yonkers, and Carl Elekemeyer, son for Rudolf Elekemeyer, president of the Board of Education. It will take place at the home of the brides mother, No. 172 Warburton-ave., on Thurday evening, June 7, at 8 o'clock. Both bride and bridesroom are well known in that city Milliam Richings Hill was married to Miss Anna William Richings Hill was married to Miss Anna Harvey Smith, daughter of Mrs. Helen Weston.

Smith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Pressmith, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, in the First Press

Maucius H. Hutton, assisted by the Rev.

Alstyne Blauvelt.

Bethlehem, Penn. May 24 (Special).—At 4 o'clock
this afternoon Miss Isabel Taylor, only daughter
of the Rev. Dr. O. L. Taylor, and James Kernan,
cashler of the Bethlehem Iron Company, were
married. It was a pretty home wedding, the
married of the Bethlehem Iron Company, were
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NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The never-ending subject of the children of the stage threatens to come up again in the form d a letter addressed by Mrs. Heaumont Packard 19 the various managers of the city. She proposes to have a meeting of the mothers of stage children and others directly interested, and to get up a petition to the Legislature for the repeal of the present law, and the enactment of a new one to be formulated in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners.

This evening Sousa's Band, at the Madison Square Garden, will give a second Wagner night. The soloists will be Mme. Carola Riegg, soprano, and Anton Schott. The following is the programme: Overture, "The Flying Dutchman"; fantasis, "Dis Walkure"; aria, "Dich Theure Halle, "from "Tana-bauser," Mme. Carola Riegg: Isolde's death scene from "Tristan and Isolde" introduction to the third ace of "Lohengrin"; excerpts from "Det terdammerung"; Walther's prize song from "Det destersinger," Anton Schott; festival march and chorus from "Tannhäuser."

Fred Bond is to be the leading man of Miss Marie Jansen's company next season.

To-morrow night's performance will be the last of "Sister Mary" at the American Theatre. It was decided some time ago to close the house for the season at the end of the present week.

At Proctor's continuous performance theatre the Wilbur Opera Company has met with favor in "The Black Hussar." The bill for next week will be "The Merry War."

At Tony Pastor's Theatre, this week Miss Vesta Tilley is singing a new song, "The Man Who Broke the Brokers Down in Wall Street."